

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1966.

## U.S. BARS SECRECY FOR LISTING AIDES

Reverses Ban C.I.A. Sought  
for Employees Overseas

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON April 15 — High officials of the State Department overruled their subordinates and the Central Intelligence Agency today and ordered that the Biographic Register, a listing of diplomatic employees and some from intelligence, be published as a public document.

A State Department spokesman announced that the next edition of the Register "will be published unclassified as has been the custom in the past."

The Register amounts to a who's who of Americans engaged in international operations. Most of the short biographies are of Foreign Service officers but some Central Intelligence officials assigned to American diplomatic posts are listed.

Well informed readers of the biographies can sometimes determine which of the employees belong to the C.I.A. — a fact that prompted the intelligence agency to suggest to the State Department that future editions of the Register be issued under the security classification of "for official use only."

The department's Bureau of Administration had decided to go along with the C.I.A.'s request. But the decision had not been approved by the bureau's superiors, and the high-ranking officials had second thoughts today after newspaper reports about the future classification of the document had appeared.

Another factor entering into the high-level review of the decision was the intervention of Representative John E. Moss, Democrat of California, who is chairman of the House Government Information subcommittee. Mr. Moss deplored the proposed secrecy as "incredibly stupid," and said he would call a public hearing if the State Department went ahead with the secrecy.

## Chinese Reds Denounce Technicians

By SEYMOUR TOPPING  
Special to The New York Times

HONG KONG, April 15 — The Chinese Communist party complained today about its members who ignore politics and pay heed only to the technical aspects of their jobs in key fields.

Jenmin Jih Pao, the party organ, asserted in a front-page editorial that these technicians were endangering the revolution and giving bourgeois elements an opportunity to seize leadership.

Analysts in Hong Kong said the editorial reflected uneasiness in the Peking leadership over the failure of many sections of Chinese Communist society to respond to demands for dedication to the political program of world revolution.

The Peking press has hinted that the clash between the ideologues and the technicians, who are intent primarily on building a more prosperous China, extends to the senior echelons of the party, army and economic planning organs.

Jenmin Jih Pao cited developments in the Soviet Union as an example of how Communist China might be subverted back to the path of capitalism. The editorial said that revisionists in the Soviet Union had taken control "precisely under the slogans of 'putting economics first, putting technique first, putting one's work first and putting specialists first.'"

The editorial indicated that the contest between political commissars and technicians had reached an acute stage after a period of relative accommodation.

In 1960, after the economic debacle of the "great leap forward," an experiment in speeded-up collectivization conceived by political commissars, the party leadership bent to the advice of the technicians. However, since the beginning of this year, the Chinese Communist propaganda apparatus has gone all out to preach the slogan of "putting politics in command of all work," according to the precepts of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

"Some of our comrades who have come under the influence of bourgeois thinking have consciously or unconsciously de-

veloped a tendency to pay attention to technical matters only," the editorial asserted. "They immerse themselves in their job and pay scant attention to politics, and so lose sight of the correct direction for their work."

The party newspaper added: "If politics is not placed in the lead, if politics is not in command of one's job, if we do not overcome a tendency among some of our comrades to emphasize particular work at the expense of politics and do not wage a resolute struggle against the attempts of bourgeois elements and bourgeois intellectuals to seize leadership, our country's revolution and construction will not be able to advance and will be seriously endangered."

In the armed forces, the struggle between political commissars and technicians has been manifest in a debate about which is mightier: man or weapons.

Military technicians have insisted that the risking of war, particularly with the United States, should be minimized because the country does not yet possess an adequate weapon arsenal. Political commissars have emphasized the capacity of the country's mass armies and rural societies to absorb a nuclear blow and resist invasion by the United States.

The analysts in Hong Kong believe that there is a link between the party's quarrel with army technicians and the recent intensification of ideological

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